

Mace, of Indiana, that he had advised any important action to be used, to effect the election in that Territory, which imputation was promptly refuted by a veto motion, and disappointed, in consequence, of the vote, he withdrew, and expressed his gratitude to Hon. M. Oliver, for his prompt vindication of our Senator and people from the false aspersions of Mace and others, on the floor of Congress.

8. That we heartily approve of the proposition to hold a convention of the several counties in this portion of the State, in Liberty City, on the 8th of January next, and the chairman of this meeting is hereby authorized to appoint fifty delegates from this county, to attend said convention.

Capt. J. J. Reese moved to strike out the 7th resolution.

R. C. Ewing moved to amend, by inserting the following:

That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to Hon. Henry S. Geyer, Hon. John G. Miller, and to such other of the members of Congress from this State, as contributed actively and efficiently to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and for such other services as they may have rendered to promote the objects contemplated in said bill.

Again, J. J. Reese moved to strike out the 7th resolution.

The question then being on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, as reported by the committee, and amended by R. C. Ewing, the yeas were 10, and the nays 0.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the city papers and the Washington Sentinel, and a copy to be sent to the Hon. B. R. Atchison and the Hon. M. Oliver.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. A. VERNON, Chairman.

D. A. S. VERNON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855.

RENEWALS.

The work of renewing our list has been much retarded in the West by the deranged state of the currency. We hope our friends will look after those who have been obliged to let their papers stop. Back numbers can still be furnished, as to complete their files.

Prof. J. A. Roy, book, stationer, and newspaper dealer, in Detroit, Michigan, will attend to receiving and forwarding subscriptions for the National Era.

Our Extra, containing "Sherwood Forest," embraces only that portion of the story published up to December 1; so that all subscribers who desire the story complete must begin their subscriptions with the first number issued in December, and will receive the Extra gratis.

To those subscribers who begin with the first number in January, the Extra will be of no use. We make this explanation because some of the subscribers who began with the first number in January, complain that they have received no Extra.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Virginia Senators are much alarmed at the spread of Know Nothingism in Virginia, and think of making a demonstration against it.

At the last session the House passed the Honorable bill by a large majority; but the Senate has not yet acted upon it. The cause of the delay is simply the objection that members now have to the provision of the bill that gives lands to aliens, or those who are now residents, and are not yet naturalized. This would show a great deal of strength on the part of the Know Nothing in the House. The members acting under this influence are not members of the Order, but are led to sympathize with it, and perhaps to convert to it.

So says the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

The New York Herald correspondent says "that the President has been officially informed, that the present independent stand of the United States is most graciously received by the Czar"—and that this is the secret of the opposition to Clingman's mediation resolutions.

The same authority announces that when the news of the commercial treaty between this country and Russia, reached Europe, France and England, being incensed, determined to withdraw a portion of their armies from the East, and that quarter prevented—all of which is on file in the State Department.

The Democratic Senators have held a meeting, and are to make a demonstration against Know Nothingism. This was telegraphed to the 10th, so that "shortly" has been rather "protracted." Telegraphs ought all ways to be allowed plenty of time for their sayings to be fulfilled.

Mr. Seale having resigned, Mr. Beckridge, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Spain in his place. This is a fact. Rumor proceeds to say that he was killed into resignation. The Court and Society at Madrid put him into Coventry.

Another grand failure to report of General Quitman and his associates against Cuba. They became short of funds. The Patriots of Cuba are as careful of their money as their blood. They now look to Kinney, who knew all about the Pampero affair. He and his men will get sick of the Mosquito coast, and naturally look for compensation to Cuba. So runs the report.

Mr. Mason having been struck with paralysis, rumor is busy naming his successor. Seymour is day day receiving the nomination, and the next, it is certain he would not go if he could.

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FACTS VS. FABLES.

Mon intent on one object, are prone to exaggerate its dimensions. The Native Americans, from thinking constantly of the evils of Foreignism, have fallen into strange delusions in regard to its extent and power. A contemporary in New Hampshire says:

"That the free, native voters of the United States should be sick of having their rights battered away by Roman Jesuits, and the spirit of their free institutions broken upon the iron wheel of Slavery, by the ignorance and stupidity of half a million semi-civilized Irish voters, blindly obedient to their priests, is not marvellous."

Again, speaking of Irish Catholics, he says:

"What is the remedy of this evil? We have several millions of this class of population among us."

Again:

"But, in the mean time, the social and moral problem remains unsolved. These millions of Catholic Irish are here."

Our friend must have forgotten that it takes ten hundred thousand to make a million. A glance at a few plain figures will allay his fears.

The Census tables of 1850 assign to the Catholics, 1,112 churches, affording accommodations to 620,950 persons. The Methodists had 12,467 churches, accommodating 4,209,000 people; the Baptists and Presbyterians together had thirteen thousand churches, with accommodations for five millions. The total number of churches in the United States was 36,011; aggregate accommodations, 13,848,896. The Catholics, then, have only about a third of the whole number of churches, and furnish not a twenty-second part of the aggregate accommodations for communicants. This is not a very formidable showing!

But, of these six hundred and twenty thousand persons provided for by the Catholics, a large proportion consist of native-born citizens and Germans.

Where, then, are the "several millions" of Irish Catholics?

By referring to the Census tables of 1850, it will be found that at that date the population of foreign birth in the United States was somewhat less than two millions. It is fair to assume that not one half of these were of Irish nationality; and we must recollect, that a large portion of the Irish immigration is Protestant.

Where, then, does our friend find his "several millions of Irish Catholics?"

Again: Mr. Banks, in his printed speech against Foreignism and in favor of Know Nothingism, appends a table, showing the amount of Foreign population, and the Foreigners, in fourteen States, supposed to contain large proportions of these elements. We print it as we find it. Mr. Banks ought to be an authority on his side of the question.

"The following table exhibits the relation, in the election of 1850, of fourteen of the States of the Union, which cast a majority of electoral votes, of the foreign population and voters to the general result:

States. Foreign population. Foreign voters. Electors' vote cast for Fremont.

N. York 655,224 93,317 27,201 35

Mass 265,145 43,300 10,446 16

Maine 61,011 7,287 4,945 8

Maryland 57,008 9,615 1,392 6

Missouri 176,570 19,938 1,698 9

Illinois 111,960 15,989 16,623 11

Ohio 218,699 31,157 16,694 23

Wis. 110,471 15,781 11,418 5

Iowa 20,968 2,995 1,180 4

R. Island 25,342 3,400 1,109 4

Conn. 38,374 5,482 2,890 6

Delaware 6,243 749 25 3

N. Jersey 59,804 8,543 5,749 7

Cal. 21,628 10,000 5,694 4

1,763,497 258,548 120,094 152

It will be seen, that the proportion of the foreign vote to the foreign population is only 1 to 7. Let us then assume that one-seventh of the foreign-born population of the country is entitled to vote, and proceed to estimate, first, the total Irish vote; secondly, the total foreign vote, in the free States:

Irish. Foreign. Total Foreign.

Maine 13,871 21,456 35,327

New Hampshire 8,811 13,571 22,382

Vermont 15,377 32,831 48,208

Maine 115,917 160,909 276,826

Rhode Island 15,944 23,111 39,055

Connecticut 26,689 37,473 64,162

New York 343,111 651,801 994,912

Pennsylvania 151,723 294,871 446,594

New Jersey 31,092 86,364 117,456

Michigan 15,430 54,832 70,262

Ohio 61,662 218,512 280,174

Indiana 12,787 54,426 67,213

Illinois 27,796 110,693 138,489

Wisconsin 21,043 106,695 127,738

Iowa 4,885 21,232 26,117

California 2,452 22,318 24,770

Total 856,490 1,893,015

The "several millions of Irish Catholics," by whom the free States are overhounded, resolve themselves, in 1850, into just 856,490 souls, less the Protestant portion of them.

Now, for the proportion of voters. Taking seen for the ratio, as shown by the table given by Mr. Banks, the sum total of the Irish Catholic voters in 1850 was just 122,534, less the Protestant portion. Where, then, is that half million of "ignorant," "superstitious," "semi-civilized" voters, who figure so largely in the columns of our contemporary?

It will be observed, that the total foreign vote in 1850, in the free States, was the seventh of 1,893,015; that is, only 270,430. Now, allowing for the persons who had become naturalized in two years, the whole foreign-born vote in 1852 probably reached three hundred thousand—not one half of it being Irish, nor all of the Irish portion being Catholic.

Approach the arguments of the Nationalists, examine them, and you find them mere scarecrows.

In connection with the tables we have presented, there is another consideration worthy of attention. Many of our correspondents have insisted that the great body of naturalized citizens is pre-eminently pro-slavery; that their votes have been almost uniformly cast upon the side of Slavery, and their influence thrown in favor of proslavery legislation against the colored race. To an assumption equally dictatorial by prejudice, or the result of limited and biased observation, we now simply oppose a few striking facts of general import. Up to the year 1850, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, and California, were conspicuous among the free States for their servility to the Slave Power, and for their hearty cooperation with the slaveholders of the South. In all these States, the proportion of foreign-born population was much smaller than in the other free States. On the other hand, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, which embraced within their limits two-thirds of the whole foreign-born population of the free States, the proportion of that element to the native-born being exceedingly large, were the foremost States (excepting Vermont) in opposition to Slavery, and in liberal and reforming movements generally. Now, we do not claim any superior virtue for the immigrant population—we have never played the demagogue with any class of people, and never will—but we do claim that the facts we have presented show that, for the pro-slavery legislation and the Hankamer who have disgraced the American People, they must look to some other cause

THE CONQUEST OF KANSAS.

The Public has already been apprised of the conquest of Kansas by Missouri slaveholders. It excited some indignation at the North, but as the good people there are preparing for mortal combat with Pope Pius, it soon passed off, and General Whitfield, the representative of the conquerors, took his seat in the House of Representatives, unchanged. Everybody knows that he was not elected by a majority of the voters of the entire territory, that he sits in the House as the agent of Missouri slaveholders; but not a word of protest or even dissatisfaction is heard. The habit of tame submission to the violence of the Oligarchy seems incurable.

Will the People of the free States, if they can spare a few moments from the proslavery crusade against foreigners, look at the proceedings of a public meeting in Missouri, chronicled on our fourth page, wherein they may see what native-born Americans are capable of.

The parties concerned denounce emigration from the free States into Kansas, propose to prevail upon steamboat captains to give no aid to Kansas; and they call upon all citizens of adjacent counties to unite with them. They would place Kansas in a state of siege, and deny ingress or egress to any able to give the Pro-Slavery passport.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Glasgow, Missouri, December 27th, says:

"I submit a handbill calling a mass meeting here, as follows:

"Public Speaking and Kansas Meetings—The purpose of the Public Meeting of the citizens of Howard County, at Glasgow, on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1855, for the purpose of taking appropriate action in reference to the approaching elections in Kansas Territory, Henry L. Routh, Esq., of Liberty, Mo., and Capt. Wm. M. Jacobs, of Richmond, Mo., will be present, and will make speeches with a view to the objects of the meeting, to-wit: to prevent the free States from sending a slaveholder into the territory."

"December 23, 1854.

"Like meetings are being called, all over the territory, for the purpose of importing voters into Kansas."

"I am travelling through Missouri on business, and frequently fall in with people that are there at the election for Congress in Kansas. Men rode 150 miles from this State for the purpose of voting in the Territory. I now write from the bar-room of the Glasgow Hotel, where the election is being held. The Kansas election is the subject of conversation. One person says that 1,500 or 2,000 voters were cast by men that went from Missouri for the purpose of voting in the Territory. Another gentleman says there were 280 voters cast in one district where there were not 25 resident voters. These statements are from Missourians and are true, and there can be no doubt that they are true."

"These things have not been done, but they will be done again. The plan is already matured for controlling the spring elections, and Mr. Atchison, in his seat in the Senate, is perfectly familiar with his details. The immigrants from the free States are to be retained in the Territory, and to be supported through the winter, wherever it can be done; but, should it be necessary for a portion of them to return, it is to be given out that they have gone back for a time, only to get their plunder. In this way Mr. Atchison and his confederates fully expect to command the polls next spring. We may deny this, but we know where we affirm. The public meetings to be called in this winter, and the means to be taken to retain or repel the spring emigration from the free States, are parts of the same dark

